

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

From the Daily Journal, 2d inst.
Democratic Meeting.

Upon a very brief notice, the Court House here was crowded last evening by citizens assembled to listen to Democratic speaking. The meeting was to have been held at Major Walker's Yard, but the place was changed at the last moment from a knowledge that a lady in the immediate vicinity was seriously, if not dangerously ill, and might be prejudicially affected by the noise.

Robert Strange, Esq., being loudly called upon, addressed the meeting in a very able speech of about an hour in length. He commenced by referring to the alarming position of affairs—turned to a survey of the parties now appealing to the Southern people for their support. He showed how, under whatever name, the Southern Opposition, now known as the "Union" party, was, after all, only another name for the old Whig party.

He reviewed the history of that party from the days of 1836 downwards, showing how the abolition element had controlled its action. How the great body of Northern Whigs then had voted against the Pinckney resolutions, denying the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, while nearly all the Northern Democrats had voted for these resolutions. The same with the Atherton resolutions in 1837 or '38.—These resolutions forbade the reception or consideration of the Abolition petitions with which Congress was flooded; the ground taken being that Congress had no Constitutional power over the subject matter—could not grant the prayer of the petitioners without violating the Constitution, and that the right of petition did not extend to the right to ask for a violation of the Constitution.

In 1844, Henry Clay, with all his power, had to succumb to this abolition influence. To get the support of the Northern Whig party, he had to oppose the annexation to the Union of the slave State of Texas, with her vast domain. When vast territories had been acquired under the Mexican treaty, the demand was made that into none of it slavery should ever be admitted.—This was the object of the Wilmot proviso. Gen. Taylor secured the support of the Whig party by pledging himself against the exercising the veto power, so that the opponents of the South were prepared to take him, thinking that they themselves could pass the proviso through Congress, and the President would not interpose his veto.

In 1850 the so-called Compromise was passed, including among its measures the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Fillmore, after much hesitation and consultation with his Attorney General, signed that bill, and for that he was thrown overboard in 1852, and Gen. Scott put forward, evidently by the influence of Seward and Company. The Southern Whigs squirmed but submitted. Scott was beaten. The Whig party died out, or rather separated. The Northern portion became the Free Soil party, with Seward, Weed, Greeley, and all the old Whig leaders, as its leaders. With these facts self-evident—to be gained or disproved—the Democratic party is charged with having brought this Free Soil Republican party into existence, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. How could what was done in 1854 be chargeable with what existed long before. Nay, further, how could 1854 be charged with the acts of 1850. The Territories of Utah and New Mexico, one party and the other wholly about the Missouri Compromise line, were supplied with governments expressly providing for them the right to come into the Union with or without slavery, as they might select.—The acts of 1854 merely carried out the spirit of the acts of 1850. If any were chargeable, Clay and Webster, and Calhoun and Cass, and all the men of 1850, were chargeable.

Mr. Strange examined the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and exposed its falsity. He proceeded to vindicate, in an unanswerable argument, the great Democratic doctrine of the rights of the States. He showed that they were the original and sole source of power, and that they were the only barrier to aggression, for the only barrier to aggression, which must end in dissolution, was presented by the firm attitude of the Democracy in defence of the reserved rights of the sovereign States.

Mr. Strange paid an eloquent and deserved tribute to our gallant young standard-bearer, John C. Breckinridge, and the no less gallant old soldier from the Pacific, General Lane. There was a hope—a bright hope—of securing the election of these men on the 6th day of this month. Let us do our part, and not throw away our votes upon those who were practically out of the contest.

Hon. S. J. Person was next called for, and took the stand amid much applause. He opened by remarking that this was the first occasion he had enjoyed of returning his acknowledgments to his fellow citizens for the very flattering suffrage with which they had been pleased to honor him during the last summer, and also of congratulating his brother Democrats upon the glorious victory which had then perched upon their banners, in the contest which they had been called upon to carry on in this State. He had always been a Democrat when it was looked upon as the next thing to a social disgrace for any man to range himself with the party of the people. When the opposition claimed to have all the education, all the knowledge, and all other things desirable. He had never thought it a disgrace but an honor to belong to a party of principle, like the Democratic party. He had felt it to be an honor to any man's head to have the clearness to perceive right principles, and an honor to his heart to have the manliness to avow and maintain them.

The Democratic party had advanced the country to its present prosperity. It had maintained control of the government during nearly all the years since its formation. How and why was this? Was it through personal favor or personal popularity, or was it through the legitimate influence of principles approved of by the people? To this there could be but one answer. It was due to their principles, and underlying all these were the principles of State sovereignty and State equality. He showed up the absurd and dangerous conclusions to which the doctrines of the Opposition parties would lead us. Spoke of the right of a State in the last resort to judge of any infringement of her constitutional rights, and also of the mode and measure of redress. Secession was a grave and solemn matter.—One only to be contemplated, as before remarked, in the last resort. He said that in his opinion a State had the right of peaceable secession. The tie to bind the Union together must be the love and affection of its members, not force and coercion. He loved the Union as much as any man could. He would not advise secession simply in the event of Lincoln's election, but he would do all he could to have the State put in a thorough state of preparation to repel any aggression; for, although Lincoln's election might not be an actual aggression, it was a threat, a menace, and there was danger to be apprehended and prepared for. He would not be afraid of the people objecting to the payment of any fair taxes rendered necessary for a purpose like this.

John P. had visited many parts of the State himself, he had seen gentlemen from the balance. Mr. Douglas had no strength. He could not poll three thousand votes. Why, then, should any person insist upon throwing away their votes upon him? Judge P. thought that, Douglas or no Douglas, our majority in November would be larger than it was in August.

With a reference to the character and claims of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and an eloquent allusion to the good old State of North Carolina, Mr. Person concluded a very effective address of about an hour long.

After the subsidence of the applause consequent upon Judge Person's remarks, a loud call was made upon Mr. Haywood.

DuBruz Outlar, Esq., President of the Young Men's Democratic Association, stated that he had the honor to announce that our very able and highly esteemed Elector for the State at Large, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., would address his fellow-citizens of this county on Saturday evening, either in this place (the Court House) or at such other place as may be designated, of which due notice will be given. He trusted that his fellow citizens would sustain him in pledging to Mr. Haywood a full audience and a respectful and attentive hearing.—The announcement was received with much enthusiasm.

John L. Holmes, Esq., was next called to the stand. He wanted to excuse himself on account of the lateness of the hour. The crowd would take no excuse. So Mr. Holmes proceeded for some time with no more of the best rallying speeches we have heard for some time, and concluding by proclaiming himself ready to work for the success of the party at any moment between now and the closing of the polls on Tuesday next.

With three cheers, and a tune from the band, the meeting adjourned in the best of spirits.

Giving the State to Bell and Everett.

There is not a Douglas man in North Carolina who does not admit that Douglas has no chance for carrying North Carolina—not the shadow of a shade. There is not a man of them who, if he were to answer candidly, would not be forced to admit, as Dr. Keen, Douglas elector in the sixth district, did in a speech at Yadkinville, Yadkin County, "that Douglas stands no chance," and to acknowledge that he, (Dr. Keen) is aiding in giving the vote of North Carolina to Bell and Everett.

Will any Democrat be carried off by any such factious movement? Can any Democrat fail to see through this transparent attempt to defeat the Democracy of North Carolina? Douglas votes will be few and far between in this section of North Carolina. Come out for Breckinridge and Lane—for the Constitution and the equality of the States.

The Southern supporters of Mr. Bell have not probably all of them seen the "certificate of character" given him by Mr. Thad. Stevens, who is as black a republican as anybody wants. Mr. Stevens says:

"Of Messrs. Bell and Everett I have little to say. I know the head of that ticket well. A more pure or able man can hardly be found. In most things he agrees with the republican party. He is in favor of protection of American industry. He believes that Congress has sovereign power over the Territories. In one thing only do we differ. In hostility to modern democracy he cordially agrees. Hence, it astonishes me to see his friends in the free States directing their hostility against the republicans and coalescing with democrats. Nowhere could he find truer or safer men. What republican could object to Bell or Etheridge, Bates, Kayser, or H. Winter Davis? The protective system has no truer or abler men than the Southern Bell men. Why should Northern Bell men outlaw themselves from the sympathy and patronage of the republican administration?"

The North Carolina University Magazine for November has been received. The illustration is a picture of Judge Gaston, painted by Cooke and engraved by Durand. It is not equal to the usual portraits given in this work. The memoir of Judge Gaston is supplied by Judge Manly. The next article is a sketch of Judge Haywood and his contemporaries at the bar, contributed by Judge Battle. Following this is an article on "North Carolina Fifty Years ago."

The other articles appear to be well written. We need not say how highly the contributions of Judges Manly and Battle will be appreciated, nor what valuable additions they make to the biographical history of the State.

U. S. District Court.

As already stated, the above Court is in session this week in the U. S. Court Room of the Custom House building in this town. His Honor, Judge Biggs, presiding.

In the case of the claim for salvage made by the Wilmington Steam Tug Company against the Schooner John, the Judge allowed \$500, each party to pay their own costs. The claim was for towing the Schooner from outside the bar in a damaged condition from the effects of a gale of wind. We believe the claim set up was for \$15,000. The Company has taken an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court.

There were three other cases before the Court this morning, of parties claiming salvage on goods saved from the wreck of the Br. Brig Alex. Wise. We learn that the salvors were allowed 33 1/2 per cent, less duties. There is said to be a probability that an appeal will be taken to the Circuit Court by the parties representing the vessel.—Daily Journal, 1st inst.

Democratic Meeting at Town Creek.

We understand that the Democratic meeting yesterday at Town Creek, in Brunswick county, was quite a satisfactory affair. The attendance was good, and the speakers were addressed by Hons. Warren Winslow and Wm. S. Ashe, and John D. Taylor, Esq. Mr. Winslow's address was able, as usual, while Mr. Ashe's speech was one of the happiest efforts of his life. Mr. Taylor spoke briefly but to the point, and with good effect. All passed off in the best style and all were pleased. Daily Journal, 1st inst.

We received a letter this morning from Lillington, stating that the Democratic Mass Meeting at Lillington was a perfect failure, and that since then "Bell and Everett have gained ground so fast that their men have taken down a Breckinridge flag and hoisted the names of Bell and Everett on the same pole." Our correspondent says if we think this announcement worth publishing we can do so, and that he is responsible for what he says. We do so very decidedly. ROLL ON THE BALL.

We copy the above paragraph from the Herald of yesterday, for the amusement of any citizens of Lillington, or any other portion of Long Creek district, who may happen to see this. Of course it requires only that we should call the attention of those who know the truth to it. Bell and Everett at Long Creek! The Democratic meeting a failure! It was a mere district meeting, and yet we understand it was about equal in numbers to the "Great Union Mass Meeting" at Wilmington.—lb.

MASS MEETING IN COLUMBUS!—GLORIOUS SUCCESS!—IMMENSE GATHERING!—GREAT ENTHUSIASM!—A friend who was present at the Democratic Mass Meeting held yesterday at Peacock's Store in Columbus County, informs us that it was decidedly the greatest affair of the canvass. Some estimated the crowd at one thousand, but he did not think it was much more than eight hundred, but this in a country district, was very large. The spirit of Columbus is fully aroused.

The speaking was by Hon. Warren Winslow, John W. Ellis, Forney George and John D. Taylor, Esq., and was warmly cheered. It was a good time.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—We understand that the gross receipts of this road, for the year ending 30th September, 1860, have been \$500,200 57, being an increase of \$22,654 82 over the receipts of the year ending September 30th, 1859.

The total cost of operating the road has been \$253,714 93, leaving \$246,484 64 as the net income. The cost of operating the road has been well above that of last year by the necessity of purchasing additional locomotives and rolling stock.

The annexed circular has been issued by the Committee for the Union Electoral ticket in New York. The Republican journals are making a noise over it, but we really see nothing wrong.

[PRIVATE.]

UNION COMMITTEE ROOMS,
49 Merchants' Exchange,
October 25, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—We address you on behalf of the Union Electoral Ticket.

It is within our power to carry this state against Lincoln. Every mail brings us most encouraging returns from our friends. They are zealous, active, strong in spirit and full of confidence. The state is thoroughly aroused in every part, and alive with enthusiasm for the Union Ticket. None know this better than the leading republicans. They are seeking, by every artifice, to overcome the rising tide destined to overwhelm them.

Starting with assumed success, the republicans have spent their time, their money, and their energies, in celebrating what they conceived to be assured victory.—Now that they are realizing the defeat and disappointment which await them, the leaders are endeavoring to revive the hopes of their followers, and to discourage opposition by proposing to bet on the success of their ticket, upon enormous majorities, &c. This is a common electioneering artifice. Be not deceived by such boasting. We have victory under our control, if we only work for it. We are now within a few days of the election! The issue before us is the most grave and solemn which has ever been presented since the foundation of our government. We trust you are willing to do your share of the good work which remains to be performed. The commercial men of this city, who have been waiting on, have generally responded with promptness and liberality, in contributing towards the necessary expenses of organization—meetings, printing documents, and other legitimate expenditures.

More means are requisite to keep up the system of organization indispensable to success, which we are daily perfecting. The time of the committee is constantly engrossed with their duties, so as to prevent them from waiting on you in person.

We hold meetings daily at our rooms, No. 49 Merchants' Exchange; also, every evening at the New York hotel.

The object of this circular is to solicit you to send your subscriptions to us without delay, and without waiting for personal application.

Please let us hear from you at your earliest convenience.

By order of the committee,
JOSHUA J. HENRY, chairman.

JERIAL READ, secretary.
The Republicans are beginning to get a little scared, and that makes them mad.

EUROPE.—Russia and Prussia have suspended diplomatic relations with Sardinia. Austria had already done so. France appears to disapprove of some of the movements against Naples and the Pope, but no one believes in the sincerity of the French Emperor. Sicily is in a state of anarchy, and the continental portions of the Neapolitan dominions are little better off. The French Bishops and other members of the Catholic hierarchy in France, hardly stop short of denouncing Louis Napoleon as the persecutor of the Church and the oppressor of the Pope.

In a speech which Count Cavour delivered in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, on the 11th ult, he uses the following language:

"During the last twelve years the pole-star of King Victor Emmanuel has been the principle of national independence. What will this star be with respect to Rome? Our star, gentlemen, will direct us to look upon the Eternal City, upon which five and twenty centuries have accumulated all glorious memories, as destined to become the splendid Capital of our Italian Kingdom."

There is no mistaking this language, and there is no reconciling it with the maintenance of the Pope's temporal dominion even over the city of Rome itself. No doubt this idea of being again the splendid capital of a great nation has been impressed upon the Romans by the agents of King Victor Emmanuel, and that they have thus been led to co-operate in the different movements for substituting a Kingly for a Papal Government.

GREAT YIELD OF CORN.—We have before us the certificate of Mr. A. J. Williams, County Surveyor, stating that he had surveyed and staked off one acre of land for E. D. Hall, Esq., on his plantation, in Holly Shelter District, New Hanover county, and also the certificate of Messrs. R. T. Williams and J. P. Bannerman, stating that they had measured the corn gathered off the above acre, and that it yielded one hundred and twenty-two bushels and three pecks, fair measure.

The yield is so large—so very large—that we have thought it best to give the authority upon which we make the statement. The Messrs. Williams and Mr. Bannerman are so well known as to leave no doubt of the accuracy of their statement. The certificate is in our office.

Sales at auction yesterday were made by D. Pigott, of W. & M. R. stock as follows:

12 shares at \$55 00 cash.
5 " " 55 00 " "
5 " " 56 50, 3 months, interest added.
10 " " 57 50 " "
5 " " 59 00 " "
20 " " 57 75, 3 and 6 months, interest added.

The stock is in demand, and the above show a decided advance on the prices realized at former sales.

There was a Democratic meeting held last night at the Oaks, (Dry Pond), which was very fairly attended, and was addressed in short and spirited speeches by Dr. J. D. Bellamy, C. Allen, Julius W. Wright and John D. Taylor, Esq.

The remarks of these gentlemen were listened to attentively, and an excellent feeling prevailed. The meeting adjourned at an early hour.

PROGRESS OF THE AGE.—We understand that the Cuban Messenger, of Havana, is discussing the question of Belgian pavements and street railroads in that city.

The Messenger also announces the opening of the Guiness and Matanzas Branch of the Havana Rail Road, thus uniting by rail, Havana and Matanzas, the two most important commercial points on the island.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—We understand that the gross receipts of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, for the fiscal year just closed, have been about four hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars, being a decided advance upon the year preceding. The increase has been from freights, which has more than made up for all falling off in through travel.

ALIVE.—George Francis Train, in a letter to the London Daily News, contradicts the report that James Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist had been lost in the Steamer Arctic from Hull to St. Petersburg. He says that Mr. Knowles is now living at Torquay, if not strong in physical health, "yet mentally as brilliant as ever."

SENTENCED.—We understand that His Honor Judge French, has sentenced Peter, a slave convicted of the crime of rape, to be hung on Friday, the 30th day of this month. As yet no appeal bond has been given, and we suppose no appeal will be taken.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Co. will be held in this town on the 21st instant.

The public debt of the State of Georgia is \$2,670,750. The aggregate value of all the land in the State is \$161,764,956.

Mr. BURMAN has declined to receive any compensation for the contributions he has consented to furnish to Bonner's New York Ledger.

DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL.—We learn that L. B. Hargill, Esq., has been appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal, vice John J. Conley, Esq., resigned.

Barbecue & Mass Meeting.

Masses, Editors:—I have to report to you a Barbecue and a very large Mass Meeting at Peacock's Store, in Columbus County, on the 25th inst. The meeting was held in the evening, and a joyful time generally.

Early on the morning of the 1st inst., a large day was raised at Peacock's Store, with the aid of one candidate, and that noble motto of the principal of our ticket, and soon the rank and file of our party were being thronged to the stand prepared for the speakers. After some very pertinent and eloquent remarks in the way of introduction by Mr. Wm. Ellis, Esq., the Hon. Warren Winslow came forward to address the meeting. And well and ably did he sustain his reputation as an orator, and in a masterly manner vindicate his party from the aspersions of the Opposition. It was a peculiarly forcible illustration of the position of the two parties among us, that of introducing Demetrius and those of his craft at Ephesus, who attempted to put down St. Paul while he was preaching the Gospel of his Master to the Ephesians, and cried continually "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." That is to say, when the Hon. Mr. Winslow, I could not but remember that his ancestors had sanctioned that immortal instrument—the Declaration of Independence—who, he asked, would go on to say that the Declaration of Independence was a mere piece of paper, and that the people of this country were to be ruled by a few men, who were to be called the "Great Ones of the Nation." The issue before us is the most grave and solemn which has ever been presented since the foundation of our government. We trust you are willing to do your share of the good work which remains to be performed. The commercial men of this city, who have been waiting on, have generally responded with promptness and liberality, in contributing towards the necessary expenses of organization—meetings, printing documents, and other legitimate expenditures.

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARY BOARD, Raleigh, October 16th, 1860.
The President and Directors of the Library Fund having made distribution of the net income of said fund for the year 1860, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall distribution to each county, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled thereto upon application to the Treasury Department, and the amount of the Spring distribution will be paid to the persons entitled thereto upon application to the Treasury Department.

Allegany, Madison, and Folk Counties will receive their apportionment from the Counties from which they were respectively formed. Jackson County will receive thirty (30) per centum of the amount allotted to Macon County, and the balance of its share from that allotted to Haywood County.

JOHN W. ELIAS, Secy. of the Library Board.

GRANBY DAVIS, Secretary to the Library Board.

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